

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. V

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 19, 1913

NUMBER 16

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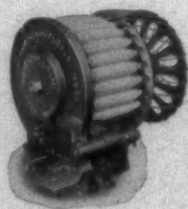
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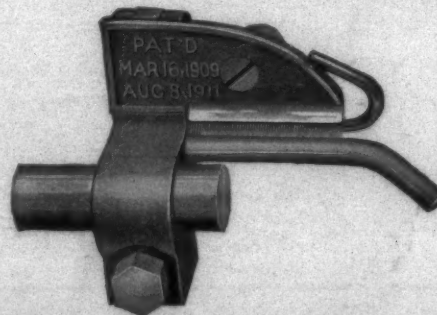
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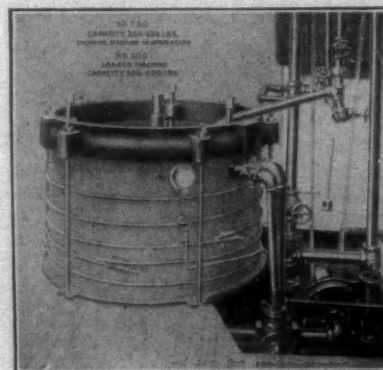
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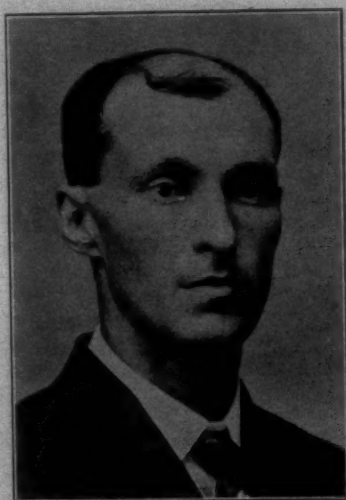
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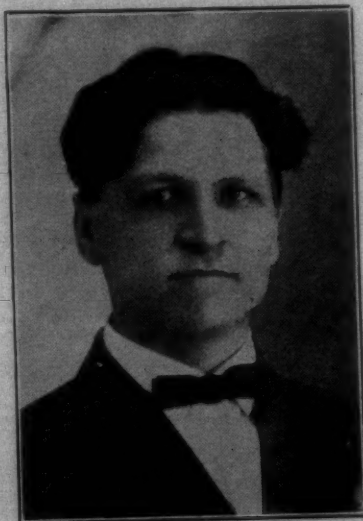
CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 19, 1913

NUMBER 16

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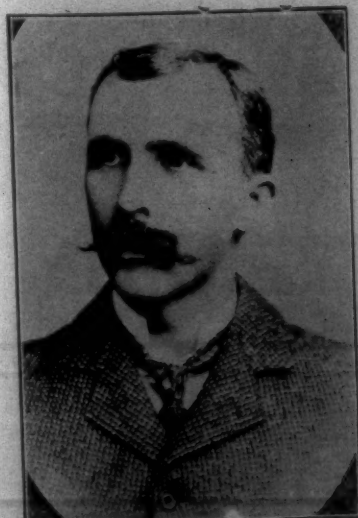
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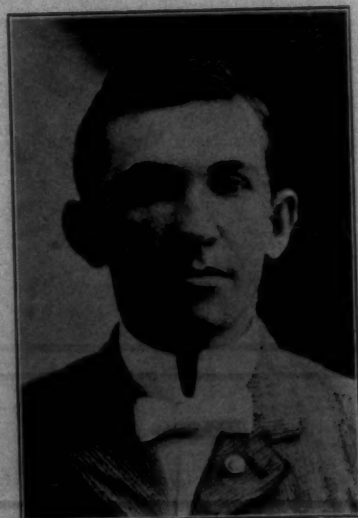
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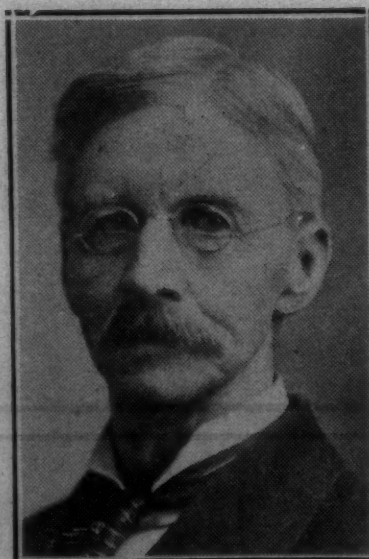
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Theory of Card Filleting

The bottom layers of the clothing should be specially firm so as to ensure the proper position of the wires under strain, and to prevent at the same time the necessity for drawing on the foundation too tightly, because an excessively tight foundation is apt to cause the wires to break out at the point where they project above the foundation. For the same reason it is also necessary to mount the filleting on a very firm foundation; otherwise there is a chance of the angle of the wire being disturbed by an alteration of the position of the crown. Therefore the bottom layer is usually a full cloth, which not only facilitates the process of setting the wires but also prevents the humidity which will sweat out of the cast iron after changes of temperature having the effect of rusting the wire crowns. In order to minimize the latter evil, it is the practice in some countries where rapid changes of temperature are unavoidable, to coat the cylinder with a thin layer of rubber solution (natural rubber dissolved in naphtha), this coating being of course given before mounting the clothing on the cylinder.

A Continental firm has patented a certain combination of weaves which is intended to ensure greater firmness of the clothing under strain. This combination consists of a core weave consisting of a linen warp and woolen weft with very few picks, so as to ensure the warp lying fairly straight. This means that the linen warp has only a very slight elasticity, such elasticity being always present in any kind of weave, owing to the wavy position of the warp threads. Not only has this patent card cloth a centre weave of this composition, but we find also that on both sides of this cloth there is another layer of cloth, with linen warp, thus, increasing the strength of the cloth to a very high degree. It should be noted also that sometimes it may be desired to increase the strength of the cloth without interfering in any way with the elasticity of the wire staples. This has been successfully done by cementing a layer of cloth on the underside of the clothing after the wires have been set into the foundation.

Methods of Binding.

The layers of cloth may be fastened together by cementing and by interweaving. Cementing may be done by means of glue cement or by means of rubber cement. The rubber cement is natural indiarubber dissolved in naphtha, which is put in a thin layer on both cloths which have to be cemented together, and then both cloths are calendered together, before the solution has had time to dry up. This method of cementing makes an elastic cloth, but unfortunately the rubber suffers through variations in temperature and through oil getting on the clothing—for instance, during grinding. This causes the rubber cement to dissolve, so that the layers of cloth

are liable to alter their relative position, especially under the strain of carding, and even a slight amount of shifting will spoil the clothing. Even if this shifting is not permanent, then the fact of the various layers being loose will interfere with the stability of the wires, thus preventing the best quality of work being obtained from the card, and appreciably reducing the production. At one time there was serious trouble with the flat clothing, because the edges of the flats show this fault easier than any other clothing; but this has been partly overcome by doing away with the use of indiarubber in the case of flat clothing, and partly by the improved methods of clipping, which hold the various layers firmly together at the edges.

Another method of cementing is by means of a mixture of glue and linseed oil. This cement is much cheaper, and more suitable in some cases; but it has the disadvantage of running under the influence of dampness or excessive humidity entering the cloth and making it hard, so that the wires soon break out. For this reason it is advisable to use rubber cement for the top layer, as this cement does not allow the humidity to penetrate to the layers beneath it, thus protecting the clothing and wire from damage by dampness and humidity.

Instead of cementing the various layers of cloth may be sewn together, thus doing away with the hardening influence of the ordinary cement, and assuring all the layers being kept in position, but eliminating the protection or the filleting from dampness which is obtained by means of the rubber cement.

The various layers require to be found together into one firm cloth which should not split under any of the influences which are at work in the card room nor should the elasticity and the other characteristics of the filleting be destroyed by the method of binding. The clothing is sometimes covered with a sheet of india rubber about 1-64 in. thick (not counted as a layer), which serves chiefly for the following three purposes: (1) It increases the elasticity of the oscillating point of the tooth; (2) it causes the bending of the strained wire to distribute over a longer length of the wire, instead of concentrating almost on one point, which concentration has a tendency to lead to an early breaking out of the wire; and (3) the india rubber prevents the humidity of the outside atmosphere entering into the foundation and causing rusting of the bottom part of the wires. The rubber-faced filleting is now-a-days almost exclusively a four-ply, owing to the great strain put on the clothing by the big productions obtained from hardened and tempered steel wire.

Unfortunately, natural india rubber can be used only where the temperature and the humidity are carefully maintained. It is abso-

lutely useless in hot countries and where the sun shines on the fillets because the rubber would be decomposed almost at once, thus making it worse than useless, as some valuable and necessary qualities of the clothing are absent as soon as the rubber is spoilt, and the teeth soon break out owing to the working as well as the grinding. The chief reason for this is the concentration of the carding strain on a very small length of the wire. It is clear, then, that in a clothing without rubber face this elasticity of the top layers of the clothing has to be obtained by other means if the wire shall last a reasonably long time.

Natural rubber is soon destroyed under the influence of light, and varying temperature (being already quite hard at 30 degrees, and very soft at about 90 degrees.) Vulcanized rubber has great advantages over natural india rubber in this respect. It has the same elasticity as natural rubber, and it keeps the same elasticity at any temperature that may possibly occur in a cotton mill; it also withstands light and oil to a great extent. The only drawback of the vulcanized rubber is the amount of free sulphur which is always present in it, and which may be partially eliminated by treating the vulcanized rubber with alkalis, but only to a certain extent. This free sulphur (not chemically bound) not only acts on the rubber itself in a way tending to make it harder and harder as time goes on, but the sulphur also attacks the wires when there is any humidity present, and that is the chief reason why sulphur has not been used commercially for card clothing in cotton mills.

On examining the makers' samples of a very well-known modern standard brand of card clothing, the writer found the following:—

Cylinder Clothing, 140's counts, 2 in. wide, four-ply natural india rubber. The first layer is cotton with a twill weave, and the second layer is also cotton with a similar twill weave, but with the twill running in the opposite direction. The third layer has a strong linen warp and cotton weft. The fourth layer is again an ordinary twill weave, cotton warp and weft. It should be noted that the third layer is a twill weave the same as the others. All the layers are fastened together by means of a rubber solution, and as the rubber on top of the last layer is also of the best quality, this clothing seems to be fairly satisfactory.

Doffer Clothing, 120's count, 1 1-2 ins. wide, cotton-wool-cotton. The bottom layer is an ordinary cotton twill fastened to the second layer by means of rubber cement; the second layer is a cotton twill again running in the opposite direction of the first layer. Fastened to the second layer by means of india rubber cement is the layer of "wool," which consists of a very strong linen warp with a very bad woolen

weft, which apparently contains only 25 per cent of wool at the most. The top layer is again a cotton twill, fastened on to the third layer by means of a very thick cement, which already in the new sample is as hard as cardboard, and nearly as thick. It may be mentioned that the third layer is a plain weave.

Taking the two preceding samples generally, it is found on examination that the weft is of a very poor quality all through, and the warp is not much better as far as the cotton weaves are concerned. The linen warps in both samples are of a very good quality. Against these samples the writer has also some samples of a newer kind of clothing which shows a very superior quality of cotton twills—in fact, a quality which certainly has not been used hitherto for this purpose. The weaves are very firm all through, and no doubt would materially add to the life of the clothing the more so as the cement used is balata cement all through, which renders the clothing practically damp and oil proof, at the same time retaining the valuable properties of ordinary india rubber cement.

Length of the Wire.

We have already said that to assure a reasonable life of the clothing, a certain length of wire is necessary. This depends on so many factors that the most suitable length cannot be calculated, and experience is therefore the only guide. The maximum length is limited by the necessity of having a certain elasticity, which must not be increased beyond a certain point while the minimum is fixed by the elasticity of the wire which is necessary to allow of its giving way under excessive strain. Then there is also the filling power of the wire to be considered, which, together with the only approximately suitable position of the knee, almost imperatively demands a certain length. It is almost unnecessary to say that the approximate length of all the wire used in card clothing for cotton is about 3-8 in. measured vertically from the base of the foundation. This length is sometimes slightly greater, but after the wire has been ground shortly after the clothing of the card it is usually not much longer.

With regard to the height of the filleting, it may as well be pointed out here that it should be the same throughout when put on the card. If a new fillet is uneven so that the points show great differences before the first grinding after mounting then it will not only take a long time to grind the filleting even, but the life of the clothing is also correspondingly impaired. This is much more important now than it was formerly. The iron wire in use some year ago was ground down in a comparatively short time, but to grind a large amount from steel wire takes a very long time, and even then an absolutely even surface may only be obtained after a

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few months' working when the cards have been repeatedly re-ground. In the meantime much bad work will have been done, or at least indifferent work, which is not desirable.

It should also be pointed out that even single higher points are detrimental to the quality of the product. An isolated point standing above the surface of the surrounding wires will be sure to lead to neps, because fibres will gather on this wire and form little tuft. This tuft is temporarily taken forward and as it cannot be properly carded in the state in which it is detached from the single wire point, it is probably rolled into nep. The greatest drawback to neps formed in this way is that in the majority of cases the tuft has not even the chance of becoming undone by the carding organs, such as flats or rollers, but the little fibre accumulation is placed on the doffer, passes forward into the card sliver, and is embedded there, and disappears until it is seen again in the yarn, when the mischief is done and cannot be repaired. If any of these uneven points are present, then the carding process may be affected to such an extent that it becomes absolutely impossible to obtain anything like a good fleece. If any such wires are present on the surface of the clothing, it is best to cut them off, even if these wires stand afterwards below the remainder of the carding surface. A few wires more or less make no great difference, but it does make a great difference whether the

product is neppy or not.

Carding Angle.

We now come to the study of the carding angle. It is obvious that the best angle cannot be found by direct calculation without reference to the result of practical experience. The position of the wire point with relation to the crown of the wire demands the first consideration. A certain amount of latitude must of course be allowed, because the grinding down of the wire alters all the factors more or less, according to certain laws, about which we shall speak later on. The position of the wire point in relation to the crown varies with the different textile materials, forming for cotton on the average an angle of about 0 deg. with the vertical when half worn down. We assume here that the footpoint of the vertical line goes through the centre of the crown and not along the front edge. Our reasons for taking the centre are the following: All the variations of this angle due to strain on the wire, etc., affect the point of contact of the wire base with the foundation. As long as the point of the wire is approximately in a vertical position from the foot, the angles formed by the centre of the bridge connecting the two points of each staple will very nearly correspond to the angles formed by the point of contact with the part on which the foundation rests, on the one side and the points of the staples on the other side. We may also point out that the distance from

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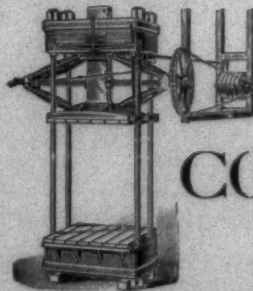
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the point to the crown of each wire as measured at its greatest length will be the most correct distance for calculating variations in the height of the wire due to the deflections; therefore our method would seem to be the only correct one for calculation purposes.—Textile Manufacturer, of Manchester England.

(To be continued)

She—Jack, when we are married I must have three servants.
He—You shall have 20, dear—but not all at the same time—Ex.

Use of Talc in Sizing

THE object of sizing warp yarns, of whatever raw material, is to make the yarn more durable and better able to withstand the friction they are subjected to during weaving. A good sizing should have the following qualities: (1.) It should have sufficient adhesiveness to bind all the loose projecting fibres to the thread, thereby reducing the risk of threads breaking. (2.) The sizing should dry quickly, without making the thread hard or brittle, but should keep it supple so that it may withstand the varying tension to which it is subjected by the rising and falling of the shredding mechanism. (3.) The sizing should be easily soluble during the bleaching, dyeing, and finishing processes following weaving, and should moreover, resist the influence of heat, moisture, and changes of weather, and should not ferment or mildew if it is necessary to keep the yarn or woven goods in stock a long time.

It will at once be recognized that to comply with the above conditions it will be necessary to include in the mixing several ingredients, each of which is capable of imparting some special property to the sizing, but remembering that in a pure sizing the main object is to make the yarn weave better, the writer's experience in regard to the use of french chalk or talc in sizing may be of interest. The effect of sizings made with talc is excellent from the weaver's point of view, as, owing to its physical and chemical properties, talc imparts thorough sleekness to the yarn, and fixes the loose fibres to the body of the thread. Yarn breakages are thus reduced to the minimum; and as it is also an excellent filler, the woven goods have a full and soft feel. The practical experience of many years has proved to the satisfaction of the writer that, when properly handled, talc has the capacity of binding, and thereby saving starch or other adhesive; of liquefying the sizing and increasing its efficiency; of entering easily into the threads, filling them well, and giving the yarn a smooth, compact feel; and of assuring a quick and thorough drying of the warps. It is, moreover, easily and quickly removed in the washing; it is not hygroscopic, so that the warps and woven goods retain a full round feel and touch ever if kept in stock for lengthy periods. The following recipes are put forward by the writer as suitable sizing compounds for warp yarns:

Cotton—(a) Grey.

22gals. water; 15-19lb. best potato flour; 1lb. 12oz. 6drms. of the following separate dry mixture: 7oz. rye flour, 7oz. wheat flour, 5 1-4oz. talc, 5 1-4oz. borax pn., 3 1-2oz. stearin, 6drms. chloride of zinc.

(b) Dyed:

22gals. water; 9-11lb. best potato flour; 1lb. 12oz. 6drms. of the following separate dry mixture: 7oz. rye flour, 7oz. wheat flour, 5 1-4oz. talc, 5 1-4oz. borax, 3 1-2oz. stearin

6drms. chloride of zinc.

Every practical sizer knows by experience when the sizing requires to be of greater or less consistency, and by the feel of it he learns to judge whether he should increase the amount of potato flour or of the dry mixture. If it is required to quicken the drying of the warps, the amount of borax should be increased.

In preparing the mixing, the following procedure is recommended: The sizing should be steam-boiled. The mixing-tub should be cleaned properly and filled with the necessary quantity of cold water, in which the potato flour is then liquefied. In the boiling process the generated condensing water must be taken into calculation, so that actually from 2 to 3 gals. water less than mentioned in the above recipes should be used. After letting the steam in, the potato flour should be boiled a few minutes only, as longer boiling destroys the binding power of the sizing. In the meanwhile, the separate dry mixture should be dissolved in a small tub with boiling water, with continual stirring. This dissolved mixture is then added to the already dissolved and boiling potato flour. The stirring must not be interrupted.—Bernfeld & Rosenberg in Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

Determining the Class of Colors on Dyed Cotton Fabrics.

It is impossible to determine with absolute certainty just which colors have been used to produce a shade. It is, however, a comparatively simple matter to identify the class to which the dye belongs. By a simple procedure it is possible to distinguish with certainty the method by which the fabric has been dyed. To detect a basic color, boil a clipping of the fabric in a 95 per cent solution of alcohol and the color will bleed freely. A piece of tannin mordanted cotton can be dyed in the liquor to approximately the original shade. At the same time boil a clipping in a 50 per cent solution of ammonia, along with a clipping of white cotton. If the color bleeds less than the alcohol test and the white is practically unstained, it is a basic color. If the liquor is colored deeper than the alcohol test and the cotton is heavily colored, it is a direct color.

Brilliant Green and Malachite Green are both destroyed by caustic alkalies. Auramine is not destroyed by hydrosulphite, but must not be confused with Primuline, which is also not discolored. Auramine cannot be diazotized and developed like Primuline. Shades which have been toned with basic colors cannot be detected readily, but if the color on the alcohol test leaves a considerably different ground color, a masic-topped color may be suspected.

Direct colors are used extensively on cotton, wool and silk goods and may be found on almost any fabric. It is well to make the tests with a

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known direct, developed and after-treated color at the same time. Direct colors when boiled in a 50 per cent solution of ammonia with a clipping of white cotton, bleed to a large extent and color the white cotton deeply. After-treated and developed colors bleed a little, but stain the cotton very slightly. A wash test may also be made, direct colors generally staining white cotton, while the developed and af-

ter-treated colors are much faster to washing. Developed colors are in general much faster to cross-dyeing than the after-treated colors. This affords a method of distinguishing between the two. Benzo Purpurin and similar reds are detected by spotting with a 10 per cent solution of sulphuric acid. These colors turn blue or black, which distinguishes them from the Benzo and Diamine Fast Reds which are fast to acids. Primuline Red is discharged by Hydro-sulphite to a yellow. This yellow may be deazotized and developed to a red.

Sulphur colors are detected by the following tests: Boil in a 50 per cent solution of ammonia with a clipping of white cotton. A sulphur color will not stain the liquor or white. Also boil in a test tube with in crystals and hydrochloric acid. Moisten a filter paper with lead acetate solution and hold over the mouth of the tube. If the sample is a sulphur color a brown or black metallic spot will be formed on the paper. This is due to the hydrogen sulphide liberated from the sulphur dye.

Vat colors are also fast to boiling ammonia. If it is a vat color, it may be reduced in a hot alkaline bath with a subsequent return of color on exposure to the air. Heat a clipping in a beaker with a little caustic soda and add hydrosulphite when heated to about 160 degrees F. A distinct change of color in the clipping and a coloration of the liquor occur if the sample is a vat color. Expose the clipping to the air. If a vat color it will oxidize back to nearly the original shade.

Sulphur colors are also changed by hydrosulphite, but do not show as great a change in color or change to the original shade on exposure. To show just how these reactions take place the following experiments are given: I took a vat blue, a sulphur brown and a direct brown and heated each to 160 degrees F. in a caustic bath. The vat and sulphur colors did not bleed, whereas the direct color bled considerably. I now added an equal amount of hydrosulphite to each. The vat blue became yellow with a yellow coloration to the liquor. The sulphur brown became much lighter with a yellow colored liquor. The direct color was discharged to almost a white. On exposure to the air for twenty minutes the vat color became blue while the sulphur and direct colors were unchanged—Textile World Record.

Mercerized Stockings.

A Chemnitz patent describes a mechanical arrangement for mercerizing stockings stretched on separate moulds or frames hung in extended order from an endless band or conveyor. The mercerizing and washing processes are accomplished without interruption and the stockings are afterward dried while yet on the forms. It is claimed that this new device, on account of the easy manipulation of the single forms, does away with much danger of injury to the goods

and incomplete mercerization which occur in other known devices—Textile American.

Sale of Social Circle Cotton Mills.

In pursuance of an order of the Court I will on Tuesday, June 18, 1913, at the door of the Court house at Monroe, Ga., sell the property of the Social Circle Cotton Mills of Social Circle, Ga., which may be described as follows:

One complete Cotton Mill for the manufacture of Dobbies, Jacquards, Diapers, Crasnes and Towels, the same having 10,000 spindles and 481 looms, completely equipped with appropriate brick mill buildings, office building, warehouses, 43 operative houses, including 1 8-room house, 2 6-room houses, 2 5-room houses, 22 4-room houses, 15 3-room houses and 1 2-room house, power plant, railroad siding, etc., all located in and upon the following real estate, to-wit: 26 and 1-2 acres of land in the City of Social Circle.

Also the personal property of said bankrupt, including supplies, stock on hand and in course of manufacture, office furniture, fixtures and supplies, live stock and vehicles, and all other kind and class of property belonging to said bankrupt, except choses in action and equities in manufactured goods, all choses in action and such equities being specially reserved.

The terms of said sale to be ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars cash, and the balance within ninety days, or for cash at option of the purchaser, the Trustee reserving the right and power, in the event of default in the deferred payment of payments at the time fixed, to re-enter and take possession of the property without let or hindrance.

No bid will be received by the Trustee unless the bidder has deposited with the Trustee a certified check on some National Bank to the amount of 10 per cent of the amount claimed against the parcel upon which said bid is made, or such a check for \$10,000 if the bid is made on either the residuary parcel or the property as a whole.

All of said property will be sold free from all liens whatsoever. No bid for said property as a whole or in the aggregate of the several parcels for less than \$125,000 will be accepted. All bids received are subject to the approval of the Court, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

B. S. WALKER,
Trustee in bankruptcy,
Monroe, Georgia.

And Father Was Surprised.

"If you kiss me again," declared Lovely firmly, "I shall tell father."
"That's an old tale," replied the bold, bad young man. "Anyway it's worth it," and he kissed her.

Miss Lovely sprang to her feet. "I shall tell father," she said, and left the room.

"Father," she said softly to her parent, when she got outside, "Mr Butler wants to see your new gun."

"All right, I'll take it in to him," said her father, and two minutes



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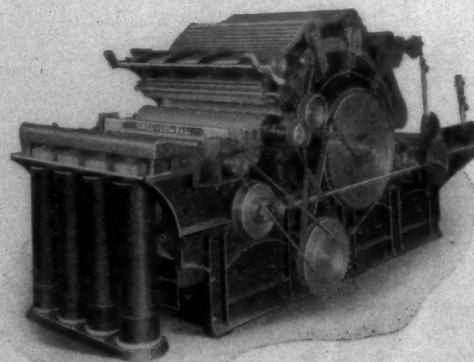
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

later he appeared in the doorway glass as Mr. Bolder dived through with his gun in his hand. the window and departed in all

There was a crash of breaking haste for the railway station.—Ex.

The Bad Spinning Problem

BEFORE entering upon a consideration of the "Bad Spinning" problem, we must first define what is meant by the term as used in the present article. By it we refer strictly to the peculiar form of faulty spinning which is disturbing the Lancashire cotton trade at the present time, and has done so for several months past. At the conclusion of the article we shall indicate a few of the causes which bring about excessive breakage of ends periodically, and to which any mill may be subject; but in the meantime we will give some attention to other aspects of the question, and try to discover to what cause or causes the present bad spinning complaints by which some dozen or more Lancashire mills are closed down may be attributed. Or, to see if there is some vital difference in the cotton crop as at present marketed as compared with that of former years; and, if so, to discover to what agency the difference can be ascribed.

During the last few months almost every textile society has addressed itself to this subject, and many and varied have been the reasons given for the appearance of this trouble to the cotton spinner. Blame has been heaped on the grower of the staple—some say he is using insufficient fertilizers, and thus by impoverishing the soil his cotton is slowly and surely deteriorating year by year. Others prefer to place the responsibility to the account of those who select the cotton for baling, charging them with deliberate mixing of short, inferior staple amongst the staple expected according to type. Another cause suggested is the high speeds of machinery, and especially of the final spinning machine, be it either the mule or the ring frame. Others have hinted that in reality there is no bad spinning at all—that it is merely another outbreak of a fever which is infecting the whole industrial population of this and every other country.

In examining the above suggested causes, we purpose taking the last first. If there is really no bad spinning at all, then there is no cause, and it would be mere waste of time to attempt to diagnose a non-existent malady. Whilst it is

true that the present boom in trade has been taken advantage of by the workers generally to improve the conditions of labor, not only in the cotton trades, but in all others, yet it must be conceded that during the last two or three years it has been increasingly difficult to maintain that standard of good spinning which all mill managers desire. We say that it is the desire of mill managers to maintain that small percentage of broken ends which from a spinning operative's point of view shall be called "good spinning," because every efficient manager knows full well, and indeed it is a common saying among them, that "bad spinning pays nobody." Certainly it must be apparent that to invite bad spinning means excessive waste in the form of underclearer or flucker laps, which may sell for 6c. per pound, when the cost of the roving which is thus producing such waste may be 20c. per pound. To sell for 6c. an article costing 20c. is the wrong way for dividend paying. Then, again, every official knows that no satisfaction will be given to the doubler or manufacturer from yarn spun under conditions of "bad spinning," and the probability of claims or returns is another reason why mill managers do not willingly countenance such spinning conditions.

The claim that the trouble arises from excessively high speeds of machinery, and especially the mule and ring frame, can be dismissed, because there has been no appreciable increase in the last three or four years, during which time the evil has shown itself. The real and only reason for the presence of this trouble may be summed up in one phrase—viz., "the vastly increased value of long-stapled cotton." The results of this apparently simple matter have been serious and far-reaching, because it has been the cause of far more rigorous care in the selecting of cotton at the cotton plantation. Let us take a concrete case to see the relative rise in the basis of staple American cotton. Three years ago a certain mark of cotton known to the writer could be purchased for 200 to 215 points on American futures, but today the same staple could not be purchased for less than 400 to 420

points on futures. Thus, apart from any rise in the value of cotton as a commodity—which, of course, is very considerable, as every one in the trade is aware,—we have over and above this a distinct rise in basis of 4c. per pound. Assume the price of futures to be 12c. and it will be seen that we have an increase of over 30 per cent in basis.

If a grower of cotton, or a shipper or merchant, sees a possibility by careful selection of obtaining 10, 20 or 30 per cent more for his cotton, it will pay him to be exceedingly careful that no long staple passes along with his inferior marks. And thus it has come about that a spinner no longer finds 25 per cent of his bales better in staple than the buying sample would warrant. Formerly it was no uncommon thing to find amongst bales purchased for a weft mixing, and consequently relatively cheaper, a percentage of bales that would do well for the higher-priced twist mixing. There will be a consensus of opinion amongst mill managers today that this experience is now of rare occurrence—in other words, these long stapled bales have been carefully watched for before the cotton reaches the spinner, and have been duly placed in a higher-priced category. Thus it has come about that there has been a decided falling off in the quality or spinning power of cottons which may have answered for years shipped under a definite mark, and from which the spinner has not departed. If a spinner has held to a favorite mark, in the expectation that the cotton shipped under this mark would give the same results that it gave three or four years ago, he has been bitterly disappointed as a rule. The general experience has been that spinners have had to go two or three marks better than their purchases of a few years ago. It must be noted that there never was more perfect cotton shown in Liverpool or Manchester than today. It is not, therefore that staple cannot be grown—it is grown, and it is there to be bought in abundance in either American or Egyptian qualities; but the basis has risen very appreciably. This has led to the more rigid and careful separation of long staples; in fact, what the spinner

has most carefully to watch today is not the finding of long-staple cotton amongst his short staples, but rather the detection of the short-staple bales which by some means have found their way into the longer-staple purchases.

This difference just brings about the change from passable to bad spinning, and has increased enormously the vigilance necessary in the selection and buying of cottons, and also the watchfulness to be exercised at the mixing department of the mill. We stated, and we affirm, that this is the reason of the trouble today, and we have no faith in the majority of the numerous other reasons put forward, and especially the one frequently advanced which enunciates the theory that for some occult reason the whole character of cottons the whole world over, and in countries widely apart geographically, has undergone a rapid deterioration. This argument cannot stand against the facts of record crops in numbers of bales, as well as the stubborn fact that never before has there been exhibited to the purchaser such fine cottons, grown in almost every country whose latitude permits of successful cultivation of the plant in quantity.

By what has been said we do not attempt to minimize those causes emanating from faulty machinery, or faulty working of the material at the mill, which can and do result in bad spinning. On the contrary the change which has come about in the staple has made it of the utmost importance that everything connected with the machinery shall be as up-to-date and perfect as possible. Owing to the great proportionate increase in the value of staple cotton, it will certainly be more economical to bring machinery up-to-date in all details which may help the spinning, than to be paying for a very slight increase of staple used. Suppose, for instance, a mill of 100,000 spindles on medium American counts is using say, 100,000 lbs. of cotton per week. An increase of 1-8c. per pound on the raw material—or, say, 6 points—will make \$125 per week or \$6,500 per year; and 6 points per pound is not a remarkable increase by

(Continued on Page 9.)

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

The Discussion Page.

We are glad to see such a live discussion on the roving frame question by "Fixer."

We want as many of our subscribers as possible to take part in these discussions as it makes this page interesting.

If a question is asked that you can answer we want you to send in a reply. If you can not write or spell well we will correct such errors as what we want are practical answers from practical men.

If you have any interesting question to ask send it in and give the boys a chance to reply.

Standard Twist Gear.

Editor:

I have always heard much about standard twist gears, but would like to have some good spinners to explain what is meant by "standard" twist gears." How many can answer this? H. H.

Question on Sizing.

Editor:

I would like to ask a question and have it answered through these columns.

I wish some one would give me directions how to calculate the percentage of sizing to put on yarns. I hope some one will answer this at once, as I am new on slashers. Slasher.

Amitee to Griffin.

Editor:

I have read the replies to "Fixer" with much interest and want to say "Hats off to Griffin." He is right. Now fixer ought to be able to fix his trouble.

Now, Mr. Fixer, when you tell us how you fixed it, we want to know which of the many ways you used to get that roving you made off your bobbins that is standard twist—enough to make good, good running work on any kind of cotton.

Amitee.

Answer to Fixer.

Editor:

I notice "Fixer's" question about his tension and slubbers, and that you ask others to give their information about this question. I will gladly give some information relative to his trouble, which I have had in my own experience. His trouble is due to lost motion of his front bobbin shaft or back spindle shaft. Improper setting of gears will cause lost motion or worn bearings. There are several ways to get lost motion into a frame that will cause trouble like that. Not knowing the make of frame that

"Fixer" has, I could not exactly explain the part that is most likely to be giving him trouble. However, if he will hunt out all the lost motion and set his gears properly, his trouble will end.

I hope "Fixer" will do this and let us know the results.

W. J. T.



Isle of Palms Hotel.

Answer to Fixer.

Editor:

I have enjoyed the articles written in reply to "Fixer's" query and while all of their suggestions are good there are other things that will cause "Fixer's" trouble. Now

proper twist as mentioned by previous writers.

Quack Doctor.

Finisher Picker Problems.

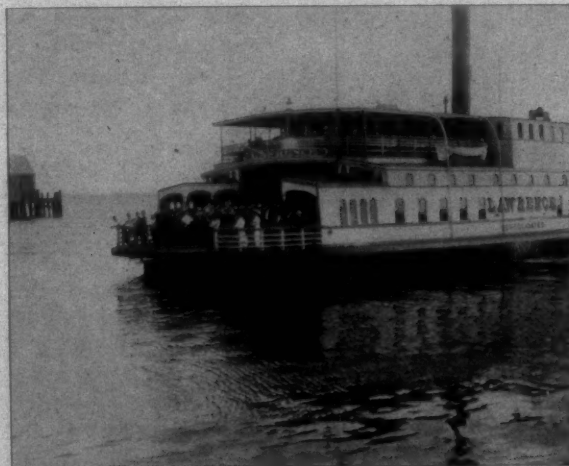
Editor:

I want to have these picker problems published on your discussion page. They are relative to three

different speeds of carding beaters and three different speeds on the finisher fan.

The stock being worked is middling cotton of about one inch staple, making a 12 oz. lap for 13s yarn (35 grain sliver.)

What I want is the different



Boat from Charleston to Isle of Palms.

let us leave the bobbin gears and twist wheel and look back at our drawing. Very likely a gear on one of the drawing rolls is worn out or one or more teeth broken out by a choke-up which has not been detected by "Fixer" as these things often occur and give a lot of trouble before detected. If all gears are found in good condition "Fixer" should examine his rolls to see if they are properly cleaned and oiled and if these two things are found to be O. K. let him examine his top and bottom slubber rolls to see if they are well oiled and free of lumps and gummy substances. Any of these defects would cause uneven and weak work and the result would be much the same as that caused by short staple or lack of

opinions of the carders and superintendents who desire to reply, as to which, in their opinions, will give the best results to the following:

sh, is a speed on the beater and fan.

Beater—1498 R. P. M. (3 blade carding beater)

Fan—860 R. P. M.

Second speed: Beater—1200 R. P.

M. Fan—1200 R. P. M.

Third speed: Beater—968 R. P.

M. Fan—1200 R. P. M.

I have tried all three and of course have my opinion, and will in the course of a short time give it to the readers if there is enough interest shown in the matter.

J. A. S.

The Bad Spinning Problem.

(Continued from Page 8.)

any means. It therefore will be apparent that all the various details of machinery must from an economical as well as a practical point of view be maintained in a high state of efficiency. To enumerate the whole list of these details would fill a text-book of considerable size, so that the following list of details which will repay modernizing or renewing with the object of overcoming the necessity to purchase better staple is necessarily incomplete:

1. Modern opening and scutching machinery should be adopted, which cleans the cottons better, and makes a better selection of waste to be ejected than the old types of machines.
2. More carding engines should be used so that each card is called upon to give a lessened weekly production. In place of the 800 lbs. of American cotton per week it will be found more economical to have a maximum of 600 lbs. per week.
3. The card wire of revolver flat cards to be maintained in excellent condition.
4. At all stages the proportions of preparatory machine spindles to spinning spindles not to be excessive.
5. All fluted drawing rollers to be in good order. Where flutes have become worn through age the flutes should be recut, or complete new rollers obtained so as to maintain perfect drawing.
6. The leather coverings of all top rollers to be kept in perfect condition, especially those of the final spinning process. A wise expenditure on good leather will more than repay the outlay.
7. Close attention to be given to all those details which affect the production of regular rovings and regular counts. Variation in counts is a fruitful source of bad spinning.
8. For some classes of yarns it may be found economical to substitute double rovings where single rovings are now in use.
9. Yarns should be spun with such a fineness of roving that excessive drafts at the spinning machines are unnecessary. When through a shortage of roving frame spindles this is now necessary, it will be found more economical to increase the number of roving spindles.

—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, England.

Prisoner (after sentence)—You will pardon me, your honor, if I say a few words—

Judge — You are mistaken. I wouldn't pardon you if you should talk a week. Next case, officer!—Ex.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....	2.00
Single copies10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19

Plenty of Room at Isle of Palms.

A report has gone out that room can not be obtained at the Isle of Palms and we are afraid that some members of the Southern Textile Association will stay away from the meeting on that account.

There is no doubt that there will be an unusual number present and that most of the rooms in the Isle of Palms Hotel have been engaged but most of them are engaged by one man whereas they usually have two beds and those who have then engaged will be willing to let others share the room with them. Even if all the rooms should be taken at the Isle of Palms it would be very little trouble to spend the night in Charleston where plenty of hotel accommodations can be secured.

We have reports from two places where agents say they have no summer rates to Isle of Palms, S. C.

There are 2 per cent mile rates in effect and members should insist on those rates being furnished by railroad agents. As we have previously said many of the agents at small railroad stations are of the "bone-head" variety and never seem to know anything about special rates.

Circulation Liars.

The Advertising Men's Club of America held their annual convention at Baltimore, Maryland, last week and spent a large portion of the time telling each other what awful liars can be found in the circulation departments of newspaper and journals.

One of them in an address declared "that the troubles that exist between advertiser and publisher, the handicaps that prevent harmonious dealings between the man who publishes and the man who advertises, are based on what might euphoniously be called one standard for editorial honor and another for business." Stripped of politeness of phraseology, the trouble or problem, he said, "was really based on lying."

"That is the rot of it," he continued, "plain and affidavit lying and with the lie there goes necessarily, hand in hand, secrecy, subterfuge, lack of co-operation and trouble—trouble for the honest publisher, and trouble for the advertiser who cannot distinguish between the statement of the honest publisher and the statement of the dishonest publisher."

"It is a strange commentary—yes, an astonishing commentary on the ethics of one of the greatest industries in the world—that its business integrity is at so low an ebb that newspapers, before they can market their merchandise, have to submit to the third degree to have established which, if any of them, are telling the truth about what they have to sell."

We have to admit that very few publications tell the exact truth about the number of their boni fide subscribers and the advertisers themselves are to blame because they are as a rule willing to accept the statements or explanations of smooth advertising solicitors.

When we began this publication we placed it upon a pay-in-advance subscription basis and having strictly maintained that system have today as clean a subscription list as any publication in this country.

It is a fine thing to have such a list and we intend to adhere to this to this system because we find that subscribers think more of a journal for which they have to pay, but we doubt if the quality or even the quantity of our subscription list has directly brought much advertising to us.

Indirectly it helps us because it has secured for us the good opinion of the mill people and they speak well of the Southern Textile Bulletin to the machinery and supply people who advertise.

Our advertising has grown at a rapid rate because we have been publishing a live journal and have gone after the business but competitors who have very small Southern circulation frequently secure business because they claim circulation in the South as large as ours.

The same speaker at the Baltimore convention had the following to say about those publications:

"These men who lie about their circulation, who defraud the advertiser, are just as guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses as is the cheap swindler who palms off a brass watch on a farmer under the pretension that it is gold. One of these days I hope to see this guilt made equal under the law. If an advertiser can be prosecuted and sent to jail for swindling the public the publisher who defrauds the advertiser should occupy an adjoining cell."

We intend to continue to run the Southern Textile Bulletin on a pay-in-advance basis and maintain a clean circulation and we welcome any tendency on the part of advertisers or the postal department to require other publications to do the same.

Consumption of Cotton.

Washington.—Cotton consumed in the United States during May was 510,410, running bales including 19,018 bales foreign and 27,451 bales linters, the census bureau announced today. Cotton on hand at the end of May in factories was 1,505,257 bales, in independent warehouses 939,809 bales.

Thirty million, five fifty nine, nine forty-three spindles were operated during May.

Crop Killers; A Seasonable Industry

Time has come for the crop expert to fill the air with lamentations. Heretofore he has been silent, storing up grief against the day when the new crops were doing less splendidly. Now he can be heard clearing his throat preparatory to a wail. Dispatches from Amarillo Texas, have brought tidings of an army of grasshoppers five miles wide and eighteen miles long that is deploying northward out of New Mexico. One column has leaped across the border into Texas; another is winging toward the strip of Oklahoma that divides New Mexico from the succulent wheat fields of Kansas. Grasshoppers! Like those of the land of Egypt, they will eat up everything. But if they leave so much as a kernel of wheat or green cornstalk, the experts will go out and find thereon bugs. After the grasshoppers it will be easy for experts to see the Hessian fly, gypsy moth, lice, aphids, chinch bug and every other bug the entomologists have ever classified. And it can be taken for granted the Kansas farmer will help the expert find the bugs; already he is bottling the healthiest specimens. For bugs even those that live in the imagination, help to put up the price of wheat.—Journal of Commerce.

Japanese Cotton Goods in China.

The Mitsu Bussan and the Goshi Kaisha are the only two Japanese concerns which have been exporting cotton cloth to the interior of China, and more especially to Manchuria. According to the Asahi, the demand in the interior of China for cotton cloth has been steadily increasing in proportion to increased demand for cotton yarn, and this has led other cotton weavers to contemplate opening up a new field for the export of their goods. The Nippon Menka Kaisha (Osaka) has decided to establish more agencies in the interior of China and to export cotton cloth on a large scale, while the Naigai Wata Kaisha has also on foot a scheme to export its goods to China on an extensive scale and is sending representatives to Manchuria to report on the condition of the cotton cloth market. Not a few individual merchants are also bent upon extending their business in selling cotton cloth in China.

The Osaka Journal concludes by saying that this activity of Japanese merchants in exporting cotton cloth will be undoubtedly crowned with success, as they have geographical advantages over the European and American merchants.—Cotton and Finance.

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EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

PERSONAL NEWS

John H. Stevens has resigned as overseer of carding at the Aragon (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. N. Bagwell has resigned a superintendent of the Pauldin County Cotton Mills, Dallas, Ga.

B. F. McClure has resigned as superintendent of the Seneca (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. F. McCall has resigned as superintendent of the Brevard (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. W. Brown has accepted a position as loom fixer at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. S. Niles has been promoted to overseer of weaving at the Hillsboro (Tex.) Mills.

Will Armstrong is now second hand in spinning at the Trenton Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

W. M. Rollings, of Dalton, Ga., is now second hand at the Aldor Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

R. L. Short, of Crowders Mountain, N. C., has become night superintendent of the Dillings Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

B. L. McDonald, of Greensboro, N. C., is now second hand in spinning at the Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

John Price, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Walterboro (S. C.) Mills.

Sam Britt has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Jennings Mills Lumberton, N. C.

M. D. Pittman has resigned as overseer of carding on colored work at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

Ed. Buchanan, formerly of the Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., has become overseer of carding at the Wilson (N. C.) Mills.

A. B. Clements, of Hillsboro, Tex., as, has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Brazos Valley Mills, West, Tex.

R. M. Threadgill, of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Glenola Mill, Eufaula, Ala.

George Taylor has resigned as loom fixer at Catechee, S. C., and is now with the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

T. J. McNeely has resigned as superintendent of the Twine Mills Roanoke, Va.

S. S. Campbell, of Chester, S. C. has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Lynchburg (Va.) Mills.

A. P. Ritchie, overseer of spinning at Cowpens (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has been visiting his father at Mt. Holly, N. C.

T. S. Clarke, of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted the position of night superintendent of the Warder Mfg. Co., Worth, N. C.

H. F. Moody, superintendent of the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., was last week called to Philadelphia, Pa., by the death of his mother.

W. Y. Harrison, of Greenwood, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Brevard (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

R. L. Jordan, of Fairmont, S. C. has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Panola Mills Greenwood, S. C.

L. B. Thompson, of Pelzer, S. C. has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Panola Mills Greenwood, S. C.

L. L. Chandler has resigned as superintendent of the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Seneca (S. C.) Mills.

H. E. Bates has resigned as superintendent of the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., to accept a similar position at the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C.

Martin Singleteery has been promoted from card grinder to overseer of night carding on colored work at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

G. G. Allen has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C.

W. N. Darby has resigned a carder and spinner at the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Brevard (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. L. Hege, formerly superintendent of the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Twine Mills Roanoke, Va.

B. L. Ledwell, of Knoxville, Tenn., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

D. B. Boothe has resigned as head loom fixer at Hillsboro, Texas, and now has a similar position at the Texas Cotton Mill Co., McKinney, Texas.

H. E. Jenkins has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Trenton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to take a position at the Arlington Mill, of the same place.

L. B. Lane has resigned as overseer of carding at the Walterboro (S. C.) Mills, and accepted a position with the Orangeburg (S. C.) Mills.

C. K. Quick has been promoted from night overseer of carding in colored work to a similar position on the day run at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

James P. Gossett, president of the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., sailed some days ago to join the American commission on agricultural co-operation which is now studying banking and marketing conditions in Europe.

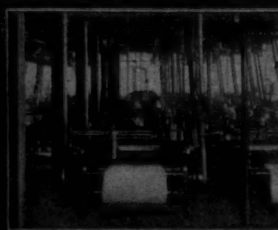
OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 13

Two Superintendents Married.

Two well known and popular superintendents claimed June brides last week.

Marshall Dilling, superintendent of the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C., was married on Thursday, the 12th of June to Miss Clara Smith, of Gastonia.

Fred G. Parker, superintendent of the Sterling Mills, Franklinton, N. C., was married on Wednesday the 11th of June to Miss Mamie Griffin, of Charlotte, N. C.



RHOADS TANNATE BELTS

What Makes Some Belts Costly

The big items in the cost of belting are the losses from stops when belts break. These losses include:—

- Output lost during stops.
- Overhead charges which go on just the same.
- Wages of idle operatives.
- Expense for repairs.

That belt is most economical which reduces such losses to a minimum.

TANNATE LEATHER BELTING on hard drives lasts longer and causes fewer stops than most.

A silk mill recently tested it in comparison with eight other makes and adopted Tannate because it worked better, kept up their production, and gave far less trouble than other makes. The reasons are found in:—

- The remarkable toughness of the tannage.
- Its grip and flexibility which permit easy drives.
- The care used in assorting the leather to secure uniform strength.
- The skillful workmanship with which it is made up.

It pays to prove what belt costs least in stops. We offer gratis tags to keep records of Tannate belts and of any others in comparison.

J. E. RHOADS & SONS

PHILADELPHIA—26 N. Third St.
NEW YORK—116 Beekman St.
CHICAGO—336 W. Randolph St.
Factory and Tannery—WILMINGTON, DEL.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rock Mills, Ala.—The Wedkakee Yarn Mills were closed down for two days last week for the installation of a new boiler.

Lawndale, N. C.—The Cleveland Mills and Power Co. are preparing to erect a large ayehouse. The building is to be of brick construction, 185x75 feet, two stories high.

Anderson, S. C.—The addition to the Conneross Yarn Mill was put into operation last week. The addition doubles the capacity of the plant.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The Harbrough Mills have completed the running out of stock and have ceased operations. It is expected however, that the mill will again resume operations in the near future.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Proximity Mills are working on their new dye plant announced some time ago. The building is now being equipped with the necessary machinery for daily capacity of 100,000 yards of cloth.

Chester, S. C.—The new cottages at the Wylie Mills have been completed and the old ones are being remodeled with all possible haste. City water will be put in all the houses of the operatives, making conditions much more satisfactory.

Dayton, Tenn.—The Dayton Hosiery Mills, capital stock \$75,000, will be organized with Garnett Andrews of Chattanooga, Tenn., as manager. They will establish a plant, to be driven by electric power, the machinery to cost about \$30,000.

Kershaw, S. C.—Kershaw's \$200,000 cotton mill has been completed. It will be opened with the marketing of the new crop of cotton. The credit of building this mill is due to the enterprising people of the town of Kershaw itself, \$150,000 of the capital being furnished by the business men of this town.

Charlotte, N. C.—Another step has just been completed in the transfer of the properties of the Thayer Manufacturing Company to the Thrift Manufacturing Company when Judge James L. Webb gave the authority of court to the site recently made, the agreed-upon price being \$59,000 in cash and \$127,000 in stock of the new company, the said amount to be prorated out among the creditors in a manner already fixed upon. The receivers were continued in office in order that the final details may be wound up in a proper and legal manner. The Thayer mill is situated at Paw Creek about seven miles west of Charlotte.

Paris, Tex.—Some progress is being made on the movement started under the auspices of the Board of Trade to organize a stock company to erect a cotton mill of 10,000-spindle capacity. A site for the plant has been offered by the Paris Transit Company.

Augusta, Ga.—Messrs. Thomas O'Connor and his son George O'Connor, of Waterford, N. Y., and D. M. Mackaye of New York City arrived in Augusta last week. M. Thomas O'Connor is the president of the Twin City Power Company, which is planning to develop the water power on the Savannah River above Augusta. These gentlemen are on business connected with this company.

Danville, Va.—The No. 4 mill and weave shed, of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, this city, designed by Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, will have an installation of 83,440 spindles and 2,200 looms. The building will be equipped with the Carrier system for heating, ventilating and humidifying, by which the mill will be heated to a certain temperature in the winter and cooled in the summer, while the relative humidity will be

kept constant throughout the year. It is interesting to note in this connection that it is claimed that even in winter when the temperature outside is zero, it will be necessary in the case of the spinning room to run the apparatus as a cooler on account of the amount of heat developed by the power used in that room.

plant is one of the most modern plants in the State and represents an expenditure of between \$60,000 and \$75,000. When this improvement is filled the mills plan to build a new weave room and install more looms and spindles which will

Randleman, N. C.—The Deep River Mills closed down Saturday for 30 days in order to connect up the new electric power plant and install individual electric motors throughout the mill. The power mean the employment of more help

Anderson, S. C.—Mr. J. Dexter Brown, the new president of the Cox Mills, has been more than successful in his efforts to procure support to take over the mills. He has received subscriptions from Anderson men amounting to \$150,000. The last upset price of the mill was \$200,000. Mr. Brown states

that there are some foreign stockholders to whom he has appealed or subscriptions and they have not been heard from, and he anticipates that it will require some time to get the matter lined up properly.

The Cox Mill, as previously announced, are now in the hands of receivers. Two attempts have been made to sell the property, but there were not bidders.

Baltimore, Md.—It is announced that the re-financing of the International Cotton Mills Corporation, has been consummated. The deal involves the sale by the new company, the International Cotton Mills organized under the laws of Massachusetts, which succeeds the International Cotton Mills Corporation of \$4,000,000 of its five-year 6 per cent notes and \$3,000,000 of its preferred and \$3,000,000 of its common stock, the balance of its common stock being reserved for exchange for the stocks of the old International company. The J. Spencer Turner Co., of New York, the selling company of the International and its constituent companies, is under the plan supplied with \$800,000 additional cash capital. All of the common stock of the Turner Company is owned by the International, which owns the stock of the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Co., which company is financed by the Turner company. The Bay State Cotton Corporation and the Boston Yarn Co., of Massachusetts, formerly controlled by the old International company, are to pass to the new International company. The entire transaction involves approximately \$8,000,000 new capital for the companies.

It is announced that the \$4,000,000 International Cotton Mills Corporation five-year 6 per cent notes, recently purchased by Lee Higgins & Co. and Blair & Co., and offered on a 6 1-2 per cent basis, have all been sold.

Fatally Injured on Railroad.

Starr Brown, an employe of the Manchester Mill, Rock Hill, S. C. was found Sunday morning in an unconscious condition near the railroad tracks a short distance north of the station at Rock Hill. Examination showed that the man's skull was crushed in just above the ear. He was at once removed to his late residence where everything was done to restore him to consciousness, but to no avail, and he died at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

It was supposed that Brown had sat on a crosstie to rest and had fallen asleep, when Southern freight train No. 74 struck and fatally injured him.

Textile Institute Corner Stone Laid.

The cornerstone of the building of the Textile Industrial Institute,

Cutch Extracts

UNIFORMITY

One of the chief objections to Box Cutch is the irregularity in strength and shade and the impurities which are always present.

Cutch Extract is free from impurities, uniform in strength and shade, and dissolves easily.

Write us for further particulars.

American Dyewood Company

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK

BOSTON

of Spartanburg, S. C., the only school of its kind in South Carolina was laid June 14th with appropriate ceremonies, the Woodmen of the World having entire charge of the program. During the evening it was announced that the name of the new building would be Hammond Hall.

Talks were made by the following:

For the mill president—A. W. Smith.

For the T. I. I. students—A. E. Smith.

For the mill superintendents—M. R. Macomson.

For the cause of education—Dr. H. N. Snyder.

For the church—Rev. A. J. Caughen.

For the trustees—C. P. Hammond.

New Dyeing Machine.

Donald McFarlan Giles, of Amsterdam, N. Y., vice-president of the John H. Giles Dyeing Machine Co., takes his degree this week as engineer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Giles becomes associated with his father in charge of the engineering department of the company. An improved skein and slub dyeing machine has been produced by this new company. It is of a rotary type, has a large capacity and other points of value which should merit its consideration. John H. Giles, president, was formerly vice-president and general manager of the Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co. of Amsterdam.

British Fine Cotton Yarn Profits.

The fifteenth annual report of the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association (3,000,000 spindles), of Manchester, England, for the 12 months ended March 31, 1913, shows net profits of \$2,855,671, an increase over last year of \$432,316. Each year \$681,000 is deducted for depreciation before striking the net profits. The preferred stock dividend is \$730,000 while the ordinary stock dividend is continued at 8 per cent. The chief interest in the recent report was the proposed distribution of a bonus to the ordinary shareholders of fully paid 5 per cent cumulative preferred ordinary shares in the proportion of one share to each five ordinary shares held. To provide for this bonus \$2,190,000 will be drawn from the reserve fund, which will then stand at \$5,000,000.—Consular Reports.

Cotton Yarns in China.

The total business in cotton yarn during the past year is estimated at 205,000 bales, of which Indian yarn made up 180,000 bales, Japanese 22,000, and British and other yarns the remainder. The year's



Speaking of Humidifier Repairs

We believe in making a thing to sell so that it doesn't need much attention; but when that attention is needed it will not be dreaded by complicated mechanism.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

trade was an average one, but more profitable to importers than to dealers.

At the beginning of the year unsettled political conditions and the restriction of credits rendered the market dull with but little interest shown, and it was not until the beginning of June that a fairly brisk demand set in in the interior. The stocks being low, Chinese dealers entered the market strongly and prices advanced rapidly and thus continued throughout the months of July and August. During this period the highest prices of the year were reached, the advance being fully \$5 gold per bale, and the business effected during these two months was fully one-third of that transacted for the 12 months. Prices ranged from \$70 to \$75 gold per bale for No. 20 and from \$62.50 to \$66 per bale for No. 10 in December, 1911, and from \$69 to \$74 gold for No. 20 and \$60 to \$65 gold per bale for No. 10 in December, 1912.

Japanese yarns came into this market only in limited amounts although the Japanese yarns have been coming into Central and North China in greatly increasing quantities. Imports of English yarn into Hongkong have been confined practically to finer yarns, especially 30s and 40c. American yarn is confined to knitting yarns, in which the trade is increasing.—Consular Reports.

Program of Southern Textile Association Meeting.

First Session.

3 P. M., Friday, June 20th.

Address of Welcome by Mayor of Charleston, S. C.

Response to Address of Welcome by H. P. Meikleham, Lindale, Ga.

Annual Address of President by T. M. McEntire, Gastonia, N. C.

Address "Evolution of the Cotton Card," by Chas. Mills, Consulting Expert of the Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass.

Address, "Increasing the Efficiency of the Operative," by David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.

Address, "Value of Modern Mixing Methods in the Waste Plant," by Sewell K. Oliver, Columbia, S. C.

Address, "Qualifications for a Successful Weave Room Overseer," by R. J. Smith, Henrietta, N. C.

Second Session.

8 P. M., Friday, June 20th.

Election of Officers.

Business Meeting.

Smoker.

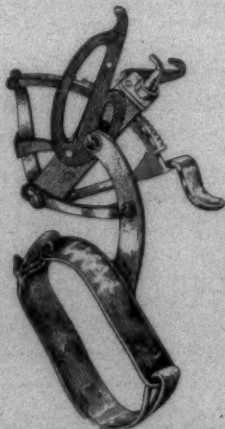
Saturday, June 21st.

Saturday will be devoted to pleasure including a free ride on the ocean.

All meetings will be held at the Isle of Palms Hotel, Isle of Palms, S. C.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The conditions in the cotton goods market, on the whole remained fairly firm, and the demand was generally healthy. More sales are being put through on staple cotton goods for fall, as it is generally considered that they have settled down to a safe level upon which to operate. The recent reduction of prices to a level that will hold for the fall season has brought out orders from a good many quarters. While jobbers are not placing fall orders with a rush, there is a steady demand showing they have confidence in the future distribution of the goods they are handling, in spite of the tariff agitation and the difficulty of obtaining ready money with which to operate.

Orders for exports are serving to place the mills in a still more comfortable position, as the delivery dates extend over a long period, indicating that buyers for export accounts have every confidence in current price levels.

Trading was rather light in the gray goods end of the market, a buyers are fairly well covered ahead for the next two months and the mills occupy equally as strong a position for the present.

During the week, quotations on Fruit of the Loom, a prominent line of bleached cotton goods, were reduced to 8 1-4 cents on 4-4 goods. This was done, it was stated, to move goods on hand, and did not apply to future delivery. The stock of these goods, after the reduction was made known, found a ready market. The goods at the above figure were attractive, and the stock to be disposed of was not large.

Retailers in this market are not only after additional summer merchandise, but are showing considerable interest in fall lines. There were inquiries from several quarters and some orders were placed.

A very satisfactory condition is seen in certain lines of finished goods, so far as the status of the lines are concerned, while others do not appear to be as well sold. In the bleached goods market advances have been made in certain sections, and buyers have been forced to pay the new prices much against their will. Certain lines of prints have shown an increase in demand, but staple narrow prints have not moved with any degree of rapidity. There is a feeling in some quarters of the market that the status of prints is going to show considerable improvement during the next season, especially if there is to change in price to be anticipated. Should this change in demand be material it will affect the demand for gingham. Staple gingham are today in a very satisfactory position and on certain lines of dress gingham at favorable prices the deliveries are said to be unsatisfactory. Colored goods showed some improvement.

There was limited trading in the cotton goods market of Fall River last week, and sales were not expected to exceed 160,000 pieces. While business was quiet, conditions were healthy, and it would take but little in the way of an active demand to make business very large. Wide cloths received the best attention from buyers all through the week. Prices changed little, and some low figures heard of on the street failed to bring out any goods.

It is strange, in view of the depressing reports heard daily, to learn that some of the big commission houses did a larger business this year than they did a year ago at this time.

Quotations were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in, std	3 3-4
28 1-2 in, std	3 1-2
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-8
Gray goods, 39-in., 69x72	
Brown drills, standard	8
Sheetings, southern std	7 3-4
3-yard	7 1-8
4-yard, 56x60s	6
Denims, 9-ounce	14
Stark, 8-ounce, duck	14
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in. duck	16 1-8
Tickings, 3-ounce	13 1-2
Standard fancy print	5 1-2
Standard gingham	6 3-4
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

June 13, 1913	2,324,497
Previous week	2,496,131
Same date last year	2,649,582

Weekly Cotton Movement.

New York, June 13.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday June 13, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

1913	
Port receipts	36,015
Overland to mills and Canada	9,020
Southern mill takings (estimated)	25,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	22,250

Brought into sight for the week	47,529
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TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT

Port receipts	9,624,712
Overland to mills and Canada	942,282
Southern mill takings (estimated)	2,600,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 4	163,390

Brought into sight thus far for season	13,330,390
--	------------

The Right Word.

The Clergyman.—Giles, I admire the man who says the right thing at the right moment.

Giles.—So I do—especially when I'm thirsty.—The Sketch.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

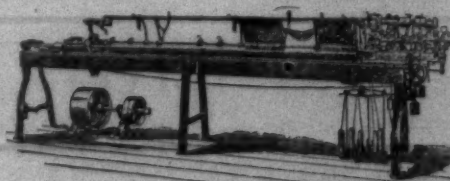
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

JOHN HILL, Southern Agent, 3rd National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market as a whole last week was rather weak. Knitting yarns are much stronger than weaving yarns, and Southern frame spun yarns continued to be the feature of the whole market. There does not seem to be the scarcity that there was a week or two ago, but at the same time the dealer who has good standard yarns for spot delivery and ready for immediate shipments has little trouble in getting good prices for them.

There is said to be a good inquiry for 10s to 26s Southern frame spun cones for spot and quick delivery, and that sales of 10s and 12s for spot and quick delivery have been made on the basis of 20 1-2 and 21 1-2 cents for 10s, while 18s are reported to have been sold for 22 1-2 cents. 14s are quoted at 21 1-2 cents for prompt delivery, and 21 1-3 for July delivery, while 16s are held firmly at 21 1-2 to 22 cents.

Weaving yarns still continue weak and as yet there is no tendency to advance. It is said that several manufacturers have themselves been offering 2-20s warps at prices around 21 1-2 cents. It seems evident that they have more than they need and intend to cover later on. Probably the weakest number among weaving yarns is 2-40s, which are quoted as high as 41 cents early in the year, but the position of which was weakened to a great extent when such a quantity of them were spun. A certain buyer states that he has been offered this number in good quantities as low as 28 1-2 cents for delivery within the next few months. As a matter of fact the lowest quotation heard of yet is the 29 1-2 cents for cones and 29 cents for skeins.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	17 1-2—18
10s	18 1-2—19
12s	19 1-2—20
14s	20 —20 1-2
16s	20 1-2—21
18s	20 1-2—21
20s	20 —20 1-2
22s	22 1-2—23
24s	23 1-2—24

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18 1-2—
10s	19 —
12s	19 —
14s	19 1-2—20
16s	19 1-2—20 1-2
20s	21 —
24s	23 —23 1-2
26s	23 1-2—
30s	23 1-2—24
40s	29 —30
50s	41 —42
60s	49 —50

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3-4 hard twist	17 1-2—18
8s	19 —

19s	19 1-2—
12s	19 1-2—20

Southern Single Warps:

14s	20 —
16s	20 1-2—
20s	20 —20 1-2
24s	23 —
26s	23 1-2—
30s	24 —
40s	29 —
8s	19 —
40s	29 —38

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	19 1-2—
10s	20 —
12s	20 1-2—
14s	21 —21 1-2
16s	21 1-2—22
20s	21 1-2—22
24s	23 1-2—24
26s	24 —
30s	24 —25
40s	30 —31 1-2
50s	40 —

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	18 1-2—19
10s	19 —20 1-2
12s	19 1-2—21
14s	20 1-2—22
16s	21 —22 1-2
18s	22 —22 1-2
20s	22 —23
24s	22 —24 1-2
26s	22 1-2—25
30s	25 —25 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 —
22s	25 1-2—
24s	26 —
26s	26 1-2—27
30s	27 1-2—28
36s	33 —
40s	35 —36
50s	44 —45
60s	49 —50

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 —
24s	29 —
30s	33 —
40s	38 —39
50s	42 —44
60s	52 —54

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 —28 1-2
24s	29 1-2—
30s	33 —34
40s	38 —39
50s	44 —45
60s	52 —53
70s	60 —61
80s	70 —74

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

Bid Asked

Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Brandon Mill, S. C.	75	
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola, S. C., com.	100	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	100	
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	6	80
Eague & Phenix Mill, Ga.	80	90
Easley Mill, S. C.	180	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Mill, Ga.	150	
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	80	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M., S. C., pf.		
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	57	
Grendel Mill, S. C.	100	
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	
Inman Mills, S. C., pf.	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., preferred	97	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Mill, S. C.	15	
Limestone Mill, S. C.	125	133
Lockhart	40	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Mill, S. C.	115	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.		
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

Bid. Asked

Arista		
Arlington		141
Avon		
Brown, common		115
Cabarrus		150
Cannon		151
Chadwick-Hoskins		85
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd		101
Cliffside		190 195
Cora		140
Efird		115 126
Erwin, common		130 150
Erwin, preferred		105
Gaston		90
Gibson		101 105
Gray		121
Florence		124
Henrietta Mills		150 155
Highland Park		186 155
Loray		10
Loray, preferred		90
Lowell		181
Lumberton		251
Marion Mfg. Co.		100
Mooreville		142 150
Modena		100
Nakomis		200
Patterson		125
Raleigh		100 104
Roanoke		155
Williamson		125
Wiscasset		105
Woodlawn		101
Olympia Mills, S. C., pfd		
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100 & int
Parker, pfd.	40	45
Common	16	20
Orr Cotton Mills		92 1/2
Ottaray Mills, S. C.		100
Oconee Mills, common		100
Oconee Mills, pfd.		100 & in.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	104	106
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	& in.
Parker Mills, pfd.	50	56
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.		135
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf		
Riverside Mills, S. C.		25
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.		126
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.		64
Spartan Mill, S. C.		110 112
Tucapau Mill, S. C.		280
Toxaway Mills, S. C.		72
Union-Buffalo, 1st pfd.	35	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.		10
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.		75
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	
Watts Mill, S. C.		106
Williamston Mill, S. C.		97
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.		

Personal Items

Lewis Groom, of Abbeville, S. C., has accepted a position with the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

C. C. Davis, of Huntsville, Ala. has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Gate City Mills, College Park, Ga.

W. C. Taylor, who graduated this year from the Textile Department of the A. and M. College, Raleigh, N. C., has accepted a position with the Whitin Machine Co., Whitinsville, Mass.

Acquitted on Charge of Cloth Stealing.

Mask Quinton, a well known mill operative of Lindale, Ga., was acquitted in the police court last week on the charge of stealing a quantity of cloth from the Massachusetts Mills. The charge against Quinton seemed entirely erroneous and no evidence could be found to show that he had taken any cloth belonging to the mill company.

Mills and Railroads Confer.

George W. Forester, traffic representative of a large number of cotton mills in South Carolina and Georgia; Samuel C. Porter, cotton goods traffic manager of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and Charles S. Allen, general freight and passenger agent of the Piedmont and Northern (electric) lines in South Carolina were in Norfolk last week, conferring with railroad traffic managers. One afternoon they were the guests of J. L. Young of the Old Dominion, and W. T. Anderson, secretary of the board of trade.

Broke Into Mill Restaurant.

Dobbins' restaurant at Brown Mill was broken into last week by Albert Chapman, a 16-year-old boy from Cooleemee. Parties in an automobile passed the place and heard a noise and on investigating found Chapman in the store. They held him until Policeman Meyers arrived. The policeman took charge of the youthful thief, bringing him to the city hall, where he was locked up.

Chapman was given a hearing in the Recorder's court and bound over to court under a bond of \$1,000. He was unable to give bond and was placed in jail.

Press Cloth For Human Hair.

In Marseille, France, press cloth for oil mills is extensively made from human hair. It is claimed that it is better and cheaper per ton of seed crushed than camel's hair. While conditions in the French crushing industry are somewhat different from those in the United States, it would still seem worth while to try this kind of cloth. One or two factories are spinning and weaving the goods complete and

several are spinning the yarn and selling oil mills which do their own weaving on the premises. Some factories prepare the hair ready for spinning and sell it in that form. The hair is imported from China and Japan and is of varying quality, the Japanese hair being considered the best, probably not because the hair itself is any better, but because it is generally put up in better condition.—Consular Reports.

Their Message.

The evening callers were chatting with their hosts when there came a patter of little feet along the hall

"Hush," whispered the hostess, raising her hand; "the children are coming with their good night message. It always gives me a feeling of reverence to hear them. They are so much nearer to Heaven than we, and the speak from the fullness of their little hearts never so freely as when the dark has come. Listen!"

There was a moment's pause, and then the message came in a shrill whisper, "Mamma," it ran, "Willie found a cockroach in the tub."—Exchange.

A New Use for Doctors.

A farmer rushed up to the home

of a country doctor in the village late one night and besought him to come at once to a distant farmhouse.

The medicine man hitched up his horse and they drove furiously to the farmer's home. Upon their arrival the farmer said:

"How much is your fee, Doctor?"

"Three dollars," said the physician in surprise.

"Here y'are," said the farmer handing over the money, "the blamed liveryman wanted five dollars to drive me home."—Ex.

Not What the Judge Intended.

An English firm was prosecuted before the highest court for swindling and unfair business dealings.

In acquitting them the Chief Justice said with great severity: "The evidence presented is not quite sufficient to convict you, but if any one wishes to know my opinion of your methods I hope that they will come to me."

Two days afterward the firm's advertisement appeared in all the London papers with the following well displayed: Reference, by special permission, the Lord Chief Justice of England."—Exchange.

Superintendents and Overseers

Maplecroft Mill.

Liberty, S. C.

E. C. Little Supt.
W. T. James Carder
W. A. Lyle Spinner
J. L. Shaw Weaver
B. Holland Master Mechanic

Jackson Mills.

Iva, S. C.

R. W. Lewis Supt.
J. H. Keller Carder
A. L. Ellis Spinner
J. J. Jordan, Weaver and Cloth R'm.
J. D. Baber Master Mechanic

Issaqueena Mill.

Central, S. C.

C. J. Tarrant Supt.
J. A. Pace Carder
L. C. Pressly Spinner
D. A. Wylie Weaver
J. M. Ledford Cloth Room
Fred Kay Master M

Oakland Cotton Mills.

Newberry, S. C.

T. J. Digby Supt.
W. H. Jones Carder
J. T. Thompson Spinner
H. W. Thomas Weaver
C. E. Rikard Cloth Room
L. A. Land Outside Overseer
D. C. Leonard Master Mechanic

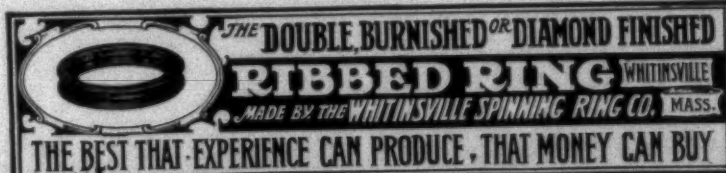
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Special Brushes Made to Order

All Kinds of Brushes Repaired

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ATLANTA, GA.



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START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

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SPINNING AND CARD-ROOM MACHINERY

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Spindles Straightened and Re-pointed
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Card Room Spindles Re-Topped
Flyers Repaired and Balanced

MANUFACTURE AND FURNISH

Steel Rolls, Pressers, Spindles
Flyers, Bolsters, Bases
Top Rolls, Collars
Whorls, Steps, Etc

OUR EXPERTS ENDORSED BY OVER 500 MILL MEN

SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York
CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Overhauling

For general overhauling on spinning, spooling and twisting address David S. Thomas, Glendale, S. C.

Help Wanted.

Wanted: At once complete set of help to start our new Mill Number 2. Includes hands for card room, spinning room and weave room. Cast your lot with us if you are looking for health, wealth and happiness. Apply promptly to W. C. Cobb, Supt. Ware Shoals Mfg. Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Wanted

One card grinder and spinning and spooling help. Advantages and wages good.

H. L. Holden,
Rocky Mount Mills,
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Winder Wanted.

Want second hand Universal winding machine. Style No. 90. Address Winding, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Spinning Help Wanted.

Want three or four families of spinning room help. Spinners make 15c per side, doffers 70c to 75c per day. All white work. No. 18s. Healthy location and fair treatment. Apply to

W. B. Holt, Supt.,
Columbia Cotton Mills Co.,
Columbia, Tenn.

Weavers Wanted.

WANTED—Two or three good Draper weavers on plain white work. Work runs well and good weavers make from ten to twelve dollars per week. Good healthy place to live, cheap rent and large gardens. Apply at once to G. A. Polatty, Supt., Tarboro Cotton Factory, Tarboro, N. C.

Spinners Wanted.

We are starting up some new spinning and can use a few good spinners and doffers. Pay spinners 12 1-2 to 15 cents per side and spinners run 6 to 12 sides. Pay doffers 75 cents to \$1.00 per day. Apply to C. L. Price, Overseer Spinning, Patterson Mill, Rosemary, N. C.

For Sale.

One of the best equipped Yarn and Cordage Mills in the South. Machinery, stone building, tenant houses, all modern and the best; 1296 spindles, rope attachment, etc. Run only 4 years. Plenty of good labor. Located in prosperous town. Churches school and good health. Cost \$53,000.00 and can be bought for \$18,000.00 to a quick buyer. Machinery cost considerably more than price asked. Address

Panola Cordage Co.,
M. E. Jarratt, Batesville, Miss.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods in successful mills. Can furnish good references. Address No. 368.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years experience as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 369.

WANT position as superintendent. Fully competent and well recommended by present and past employers. Married. Age 40. Temperate habits. Experience extends over 20 years. Address No. 370.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 23 years experience. Have run large rooms in S. C. Age 45. Good references. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 371.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. 23 years experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 372.

WANT position as overseer carding. I am 38 years old, married,

QUALITY vs. PRICE In Picker Sticks

The IVEY BRAND Sticks Save Money in their durability—Save the Time of the Loom Fixer—Save the Stopping of the Loom to put in another. Save Making Flaws in the Cloth by Breakage. Every Stick Selected and Branded. Write us for prices.

IVEY'S WOODEN LUG STRAP—CHEAPER AND BETTER

IVEY MFG. CO., - Hickory, N. C.

strictly sober, and good manager of help. Hustler after quantity and quality, and keep eye on the cost. Can give references. Address No. 373.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed as second hand on fine fancy cotton goods. Extra on Draper looms. Can give good references from past and present employers. Address No. 374.

WANT position as carder at not less than \$2.50 per day. Now employed but want larger job. 8 years experience as 2nd hand and overseer. Good references. Address No. 375.

WANT position as overseer of carding in 5,000 or 10,000 spindle mill. Would accept second in large mill. Now employed, and can furnish good references. Address No. 376.

WANT position as superintendent of a small mill or carder in a large mill. Am now overseer of one of the largest card rooms in the South. Can give A1 references. Married. Have held present job for six years. Address No. 377.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 378.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been employed as carder in some of the largest mills in the South and given satisfaction, but wish position as superintendent. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 379.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or cloth mill. Am experienced on hosiery yarns. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 380.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper, Stafford or plain looms. Experienced on duck, drills, chambrays, dobby weavers, etc. First class references. Sober and reliable. Now employed. Address No. 381.

WANT position as overseer spinning or twisting or both. Have had long experience. Strictly sober and good manager of help. Can change on a week's notice. Address No. 382.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, denn warping and reeling, or overseer of spinning,

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carding or twisting in large mill. Now employed. Can change on 10 days' notice. Address No. 383.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Now employed as carder and spinner in 13,000 spindle mill. The middle or Southern States preferred but will go anywhere. Can furnish good references. Address No. 384.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3 per day. Can give good references and can change on six days' notice. Address No. 385.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 386.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed, but wish large mill. Can furnish good references. Address No. 387.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 388.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed. 10 years experience. 40 years old. Married. Good reason for wishing to change. Good references. Address No. 389.

experience on yarns from 5's to 80's. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Best of references furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 390.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 27. Have eight years' experience. Address No. 392.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from last page)

- WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but wish to change on account of unhealthy location. Good references. No. 396.
- WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam and electric power plants. Good references. Address No. 397.
- WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can give satisfaction. Strictly sober. Have fine references. Address No. 398.
- WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position of second hand in large room. Have had good experience in first class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 399.
- WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed, but prefer to change. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 400.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but want larger job. Have had experience on many lines of goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 401.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large mill. Experienced both as second hand and overseer on from 4's to 50's yarns. Age 28. References furnished if desired. Address No. 402.
- WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Have had 26 years experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 403.
- WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and now employed, but wish to change. Good references both as to ability and character. Address No. 404.
- WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and can assure best results as to production, quality, cost, etc. Address No. 405.
- WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed as overseer of carding but wish to change for larger room. Good references. Address No. 406.
- WANT position of superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed as spinner and assistant superintendent and giving satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 407.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 408.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving. 14 years experience on check and plain work on Crompton & Knowles and Draper looms. Have only changed once in ten years. Now employed. Address No. 393.
- WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 394.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving. 22 years experience in weaving and slashing. Have a good job but don't like location. Prefer Draper room. Good references. Address No. 395.
- WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled one position as carder and spinner five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 409.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer print goods in N. C. Now employed, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Good references. Address No. 410.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine, white and colored work. Address No. 411.
- WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Age 31. Married. Now employed in successful mill. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 412.
- AN EASTERN MAN experienced on fine yarns and goods wants position as superintendent of Southern mill and can furnish fine references. Address No. 413.
- WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience. Several years in weaving, spinning and wide experience in dressing and slashing. Good manager of help and up-to-date on watching cost. Sober and good references. Address No. 414.
- WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room in Ga., N. C. or S. C. Now employed as superintendent and have had long experience as overseer of weaving. Good references. Address No. 415.
- WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now carder and spinner in 10,000 spindle mill, but want better position. Practical experience and also technical knowledge. Address No. 416.
- WANT position as superintendent. Now employed by good mill but would change for larger mill. Experienced on colored as well as gray goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 417.
- WANT position as overseer cloth room in large mill by married man of experienced and ability. Am at present employed as overseer cloth room in one of the largest mills in the South and giving satisfaction. Can give references. Good reasons for desiring a change. Can change in two weeks. Address No. 418.
- WANT position as overseer of carding. 16 years in card room. 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 33. Good references. Address No. 419.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. 11 years experience as overseer on from 20's to 100's. Also experience on twisting and winding. Good references. Address No. 420.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 17 years experience in spinning and am now employed as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 421.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in first class mills and can furnish satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address No. 422.
- WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience, both as overseer of spinning and as superintendent. Can furnish reference from previous employers. Prefer weaving mill. Address No. 423.
- WANT position as overseer of cloth room or as overseer of weaving. Experienced in both rooms with special reference to colored and fancy goods. Now employed. Address No. 424.
- WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years experience in carding. Married. Sober. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 425.
- WANT position as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Also experienced in overhauling. Address No. 426.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. 10 years experience. 6 years as overseer on carded and combed yarns, also hosiery and warp yarns. Married. Age 31. Strictly sober. Now employed. Can change on short notice. Address No. 427.
- WANT position as carder. 24 years in card room. Now overseer. Age 38. Good manager of help. Married. Strictly sober. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 428.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience in good mills on both coarse and fine yarns. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 429.
- WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience running both small and large mills and can furnish fine references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 430.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving, at not less than \$3.00 per day. Married. Of good character and temperate. Experienced on plain and check work. Have held present position two years. Can furnish references. Address No. 431.
- WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as carder and superintendent and can furnish splendid references. Have special reputation as expert carder. Address No. 432.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but wish larger job. Have always made good and can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 433.
- WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent in a small mill. 18 years experience. Age 37. Sober. Married. Can furnish good references. Employed but can come on short notice. Address No. 434.
- WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and can give present employers as reference. Long experience both as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 435.
- WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had good experience in both position on from 4's to 40's. Also have family of mill help. Strictly sober. Good references. Address 436.
- WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. 4 years experience in card room. 13 years experience as overseer of spinning. Good reason for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 346.
- WANT position as superintendent. Age 32. Have been in mill since a boy. Am practical carder spinner and weaver. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change. Sober. Industrious. Good references. Address No. 438.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Experienced on 4's to 60's both combed and carded. Also hosiery yarns. Now employed in mill of 18,000 spindles and can give present employers as reference. Address No. 439.

But—

"Poverty may be a blessing in disguise."
"No doubt," replied Miss Cayenne, "but it is such a small blessing and such a big disguise."
Washington Star.

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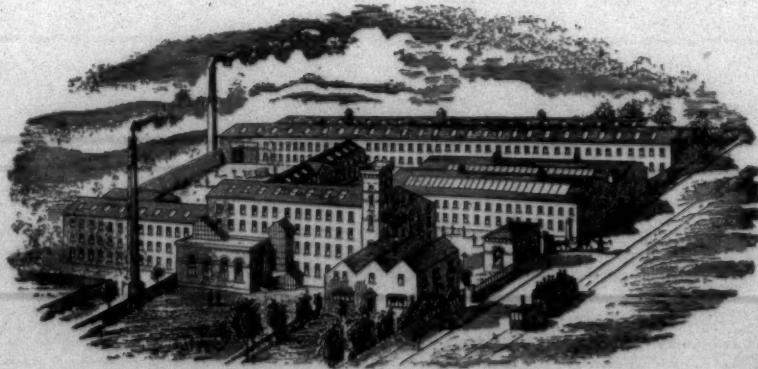
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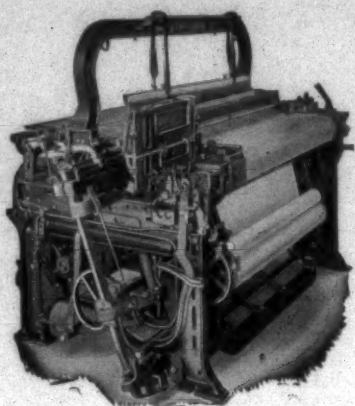
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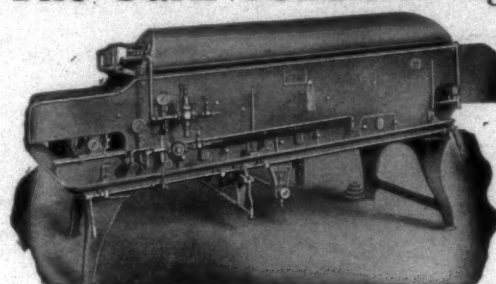
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Fig 2



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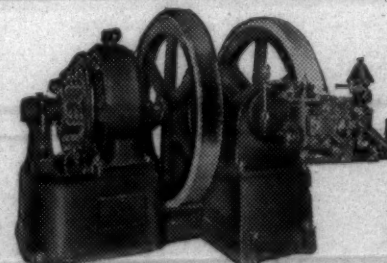
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